

# CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 7.

**WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST**  
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**CINCINNATI.**

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CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 371

Friday, October 27, 1843.

The Three Parties.

No. 3.

We assume, that whether the Whig and Democratic parties are to be permanent or not, the existence of a Liberty party, such as we described yesterday, is equally necessary. If they are to be reformed—that is, brought to acknowledge the paramount importance of the rights of persons, redeemed from servitude to the South, and purified from hatred to anti-slavery movements,—it is necessary to maintain the separate and independent existence of the Liberty party. Judge from the past. From 1833 to 1840, all possible efforts were made by anti-slavery men in their respective parties to accomplish such reformation; and we hesitate not to say, without the slightest effect. To sustain this assertion, we appeal to the history of the seven years. Since the separation in 1840, we have noticed three changes:—The Democratic party and presses have generally ceased to abuse us. Some of their papers assent to the truth of our principles. The Whigs in many sections have admitted the reality of the grievances we have urged, and have endeavored to incorporate some of our principles into their own creed. The re-nomination of Mr. Giddings himself was owing to the fear of the Liberty party. Had this been out of existence, he would not have been nominated. Those who see in these changes indications of the reform of the two parties, must acknowledge the continuance of the Liberty movement to be necessary to the progress of the reform. Should we join the Whigs, what pressure would restrain the Democrats? What force would longer act upon the Whigs? Things would be in as hopeless a state, as before 1840. And would the exclusion of Texas, the establishment of the right of petition, accompanied with the perpetual denial of the thing prayed for, be compensation for continued proslavery and servility in the parties, and the eternal domination of the Slave Power?

For one, we take the ground—that the Whig and Democratic parties, as at present organized, are incurably diseased. The hopeful indications alluded to, are illusory. It is just as palpable now, as it ever was, that the Southern sections of these parties dictate their national policy—that their leaders are hostile to anti-slavery movements. The apparent concessions they make in localities to anti-slavery sentiment, are extorted by pressure brought to bear upon them by the Liberty party. The Democratic leaders have the sense to see, that ours are the true Democratic principles, and that our consistent application of them will yet, despite all their efforts, draw off their followers. Hence, their more respectful demeanor. The Whig leaders see, that our principles are such as appeal to the best feelings of the people—and hence their efforts, to determine how far they can approximate towards them, so as to retain their hold on their followers in the free states, without forfeiting the vital support of the slaveholders.

From the necessity of the case, they must be guilty of duplicity. See their position. To please anti-slavery men they go for the right of petition, and against Texas. To secure the slaveholders, they pledge themselves to Henry Clay, and are silent as to the usurpations of slavery. To catch anti-slavery voters they nominate Mr. Giddings—to assure slaveholders of their fidelity, they at the same time resolve that a slaveholder and an advocate of slavery, is the embodiment of all whig principles.

It seems to us, that children could not be deceived by such policy. Meantime, both parties maintain an obstinate silence in relation to the principal grievances of which we complain—refuse, even to discuss the principles whose establishment, we say, is fundamental—the chief object, we contemplate. Are they not incurable? If these grievances be real, if these principles be fundamental, if these objects be all-important; and if we know, that they cannot believe so, or dare not, or if they do so believe, cannot, on account of their vassalage to the slaveholder, act as such belief demands—what are we to do? Merge our existence and destinies in theirs? Unite with one of the parties to exclude Texas, and establish the right of petition, when by so doing, every other object, every other principle, would be abandoned; every other grievance be perpetuated, and the only party, truly representing the Constitution and the spirit of the age, go out in darkness and dishonor, leaving the republic to the control of parties, controlled by slavery! What! Vote for an advocate of perpetual slavery, to prevent perpetuation of the evil? Vote with a party which allows every usurpation of the slave-power, to set limits to its domination? What! Vote for a party, to prevent the perpetuation of slavery by the annexation of Texas, when already that party has sanctioned by its whole course the perpetuation of the evil, without annexation? Grant that we should succeed in our object; at the very same time we should be shorn of our strength, and there would not be left in the field a single party, to do battle efficiently against slavery. We have shut out Texas; but in so doing, annihilated the moral power arrayed against slavery in the United States, and thus, consolidated the evil within its present bounds, by the very means used to prevent its extension!

We learn by the Tropic a great fire broke out in New Orleans on the 14th, and destroyed property estimated at \$60,000, chiefly uninsured. It seems that the loss falls heavily upon a number of poor people.

Mobile.

The health of Mobile at the latest date was still bad.

According to Dr. Baram, the number of children annually burned to death in Great Britain, in consequence of their clothes taking fire, is nearly three thousand. Undoubtedly, a large number of these deaths could be prevented by substituting woolen for cotton clothing at the season when fires are necessary for comfort.

A NEW EXPORT.—The Lynn Freeman says that Frederick Tudor, lately sent, from Boston, 100 dozen of peaches to Calcutta, carefully packed in ice!

A NEW IMPORT.—The barque Chusan, Capt. Colgate, at Boston, from Rio de Janeiro, brought 180,000 toothpicks for the Tremont House!

LOSS AND GAIN.—A man of wit once said rightly enough, "He who finds a good servant, gains a good son—who who finds a bad one, loses a daughter."

SUGAR REFINERY in St. Louis.—A new sugar refinery has been established in St. Louis, which will turn out from 1,000 to 1,500 per day.

Mob.

We learn, by the Gazette, that a rescue has been attempted in Andersonstown, Indiana, of one of the mobocrats, concerned in mobbing the Anti-slavery lecturers, lately, in that state. He was fined by Judge Kilgore \$10, and imprisoned 20 days. The next morning, three or four hundred mounted men, partly from this county, demanded his release. The Judge adjourned his court, addressed the Mob, and told his majesty, if he would stay his wrath but a little, he would use his influence with the Governor, to have the prisoner pardoned. His majesty graciously consented to wait till Saturday, when he assured the humble Judge, that if the prisoner were not let out, he would take him out.

If the Governor has any spirit in him, these scoundrels, on Saturday, will find themselves in limbo with their brother.

The Complete Suffrage Union in England.

Is making headway every day. Its exertions are great and incessant. At a council meeting held at Birmingham, September 25, a letter was read from Wm. Sherman Crawford, M. P. describing the delay and difficulties attendant on bringing forward motions for reform. It took him four months and a half to bring on two motions of this character, and then the two great parties, whig and tory, gave them the go-by,—pretty much as our pro-slavery parties another discussion on questions touching slavery. He proposes, hereafter, that the method be adopted of withholding all supplies until grievances shall be considered,—and he would have the subject brought before the various constituencies, so that, if they wish their representatives to act efficiently, they may instruct them accordingly.

The Present.

The "PRESENT," edited by Mr. Channing, formerly of this city, has at last come to hand. We have perused its pages with interest; and, although we may not sympathize with all the editor's views, we again feel bound to express our respect for his talents, and admiration for the truly Christian spirit with which he regards the family of Man.

To the PRESENT we are indebted for the introduction of a new name to our world of political literature—JOHN CATCHLEY PRINCE—one of the poets and one of the starting point of England. We commence on our first page to-day, a brief, but intensely interesting account of him, taken from that periodical.

Failure Again.

The Eastern Mail failed again yesterday. We were congratulating ourselves a short time ago, that matters had become so far settled that we might now with reasonable certainty calculate upon an average of three Eastern mails per week. We find, however, that this was a delusion. The average will perhaps be 2½ this. We have not yet made the precise calculation.

Anti-Slavery Repeal Association.

An Anti-Slavery Repeal Association has lately been formed in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Mercury is scandalized at the matter—why we know not. It begs to assure O'Connell that he is not to estimate their strength by the amount of money he receives from them—for this most likely comes from the Anti-slavery men. We hardly think this will be a serious objection in the mind of O'Connell.

The editor of the Cincinnati Morning Herald very sagely remarks: "There is a great deal of humbug in our day and generation." The editor has ample means of becoming acquainted with the statistics of humbuggery, as he lives in the midst of it.—*Louisville Journal.*

This is a hit, either at the corps editorial, or the corps of literature of Cincinnati, we don't know which. As the editor evidently expects the Herald from the stroke, they should resent it.

Captain James Ross.

It is said, will soon proceed on another Government expedition, to attempt a North-west passage, or, at least, a North Polar survey.

The Anti-Bread-Tax Circular.

The organ of the Anti-Corn-Law League is to be printed, hereafter, in London, under the name of "THE LEAGUE," in a form like that of the best London weekly papers. The League is constantly gaining power.

England and Austria.

The English Government has again failed in its efforts to effect a commercial treaty with Austria. Its object was to enlarge the market for its cotton and woolen goods.

British Herring Fisheries.

These fisheries, the past year, have flourished more than ever before. They now employ 12,475 boats, manned by 53,000 fishermen and boys, the total number of hands engaged being 63,688.

WONDERS OF PATHEISM.—The Rev. Le Roy Sunderland delivered a lecture in Lowell last week, his object being to explain the true philosophy of mind, and the laws connected with the production of the mental states, called Somnambulism, Second Sight, Trance, Dreaming, Fascination, Witchcraft, Insanity, &c. The Lowell Washingtonians say that the experiments were more interesting than in the power of language to describe. For instance: on commencing he informed the audience that he would induce a state of catalepsy, or somnambulism, (Mr. Sunderland calls it a state of Hypnoty, or sympathetic sleep), in a number of the audience, while he was actually delivering his lecture. And, as marvellous as it may seem, and in direct opposition to the assumptions of the Neurologists, and the believers in Mesmer's theory, on concluding his lecture, four persons were found to be in a state of profound sleep. Each of whom were utter strangers to the lecturer; and it was abundantly testified by their friends, that Mr. Sunderland had never seen or spoke to either of them, before they were found in that mysterious sleep. And, what was still more remarkable, neither of the subjects would speak a word, or seem to hear any thing, from any other person but the lecturer. One lady was put into a trance by the lecturer, and on giving her some directions as to where she should go, she gradually raised her hand, with a most heavenly smile, and commenced a most interesting description of what she saw. She addressed the spirit of a deceased brother, and broke out in raptures of praise to the Saviour. And though she never sings when in the normal state, she now sang in most heavenly strains, so much so that many were affected to tears. And while all this was going on upon the platform, one of the other subjects who had gone to sleep in the extreme part of the hall, was observed to be describing some of the same things which the other saw. A number of equally marvellous experiments were made.—*New York Sun.*

secure to Liberty its claims, thus honoring the memory of its fathers; and to drive back Slavery within its bounds, trusting that it would there die of congestion, but determined, should it still survive, to seek in constitutional modes such alterations of the Constitution as would secure its total extinction.

3. Its principles obligated it to look with favor upon all movements calculated to break down oppression, whether of the white or black man; to equalize the conditions of the social state; to establish peace and good fellowship, and equality of rights and advantages between nations; to lessen the sum of human woe, and quicken the march of human improvement.

4. Another characteristic was, its deadly hatred of all servility. It regarded the individual more than the mass—recognized his independence of sect, parties, public opinion—much more of the slaveholding aristocracy. It took the ground, that to oppress a fellow man was at once a violation of true republican principle, and an immorality—and that no one could support the oppressor for any office of trust, honor, or profit, without at once sanctioning immorality and anti-republicanism.

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2. Neither of them has understood the true bearings of the Constitution on slavery; the usurpations of this system; its violations of the Constitution; its war upon non-slaveholding interests; or, if it has, it has opposed no resistance to these evils.

3. Both parties have always been servile to the slaveholder. Extending North and South, though the Northern sections are the largest, the Southern sections have uniformly dictated their policy.

4. Both parties have always been hostile to anti-slavery movements. They might differ in their modes of opposition, but opposition both have always manifested.

For eight years, anti-slavery men wrote, spoke, preached, petitioned, remonstrated. The parties, as national organizations, resisted every movement to carry out their wishes. Unconstitutional slavery in the District of Columbia, in Florida, upon the high seas, was stubbornly maintained. The slave-trade was protected. Money was wasted, blood poured out, to help slaveholders break up a harem of refugee slaves in Florida. Money was wasted, national honor sacrificed, in negotiations to secure stipulations from Great Britain for the recovery of runaway slaves—in negotiations with the same power for compensation to American slave-traders for slaves freed by the act of God. Free labor interests were disregarded; slave-labor interests were promoted by expensive diplomacy. In the appointment of Representatives, such fractions were allowed as robbed the free States of a portion of their legitimate political superiority, and transferred it to the South. In the distribution of public monies, a ratio was adopted which gave to every holder of a slave a bonus, valuable in proportion to his number of slaves. Every demand made by the slaveholders, was conceded without a struggle; if we except the sacrifice of the right of petition; and had it not been for John Quincy Adams, this right too had fallen, without a blow in its defence. In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, committing that body to the most ultra slaveholding doctrines, and pledging the nation through that body to their maintenance, by war, if necessary, were passed unanimously. Every leading man of both parties, (we include not John Quincy Adams, who ought not to be ranked with either), pledged himself, in one way or another, to the South. Gen. Harrison boasted that no man South of Mason and Dixon's line had done more for Southern interests, than himself. Mr. Clay came out in a speech in the United States Senate, advocating perpetual slavery in the planting States, and denouncing the whole Anti-slavery movement. Martin Van Buren's devotion was so well understood, that he had no need to renew his pledge. The whole non-slaveholding interest of the country was left without a single leading representative in either party!

In localities, their action was scarcely less unfavorable. In Ohio, if the Whigs were more respectful than the Democrats, both parties united in passing the Black Law—both parties steadily refused every reform we sought for. If in any state they conceded any thing to the claims of Liberty, it was under compulsion, and with such shifts and expedients as they could contrive to prevent the concession from injuring them with the Slaveholding interest. If they passed resolutions protesting against the unconstitutional laws of slave states in relation to Northern colored citizens, that was an end of the matter. The same men from whom a local anti-slavery measure was extorted, would turn round and swear allegiance to a slaveholding chieftain.

It was under such circumstances, in view of these characteristics of both parties, that the Liberty men deliberately resolved on separate, independent, political action. In every important particular, they constituted a party, opposed to the other parties.

1. The mainpring of their movement was, a profound regard for the rights of persons.

2. They took the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the History of their country; by the first they learned the claims of Liberty; by the second, determined the bounds of Slavery; by the third, ascertained how grossly the former had been disregarded, the latter overstepped. Taking the grand principles, on which they had set out, the "equal rights of all persons," as the guide of their action, they resolved to

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Saturday, October 28, 1843.

## The Three Parties.

No. 4.

By uniting, then, with either of the other parties, we should cease to act as a restraining, or a reforming force: parties would continue in vassalage to the Slave power: the empire of slavery would be consolidated.

On the contrary, if we maintain our independent position, the worst that can happen, as alleged by the Gazette, is the re-establishment of the gag, and the annexation of Texas. But, what shall we lose? No moral power, certainly; no numerical force.

"Ah! but slavery will acquire power—the enemy to be put down, will become more formidable." Grant it—but the cause of Freedom, also, will gain power. How would such a deed as the annexation of Texas startle the free spirit of the North from its slumbers! Such a thunderbolt, we fear, it needs, to arouse it. What accustoms it would bring to the Anti-slavery ranks! What an overwhelming demonstration of the truth of all that Anti-slavery men have uttered! How would their mouths be filled with arguments! With what augmented energy would they make their appeals to the people! What a widened field, what palpably increased necessity for the application of their constitutional doctrines respecting slavery! Could Texas come into this Union as a slave territory? Never! As a territory, it must be admitted—pass under the jurisdiction of the General Government—its laws derive their authority from Congress. Where would that body obtain its warrant, to continue, re-enact, or sanction, the law of slavery? Not in the Constitution. You can find no such warrant there, from the preamble to the last amendment. Not only by want of power, but by express provision, would it be prohibited from continuing, re-enacting, or sanctioning, any such law. Slavery in Texas would then be just as much an usurpation, as it is in Florida, in the District of Columbia, on the high seas under the American flag, or as it would be in Oregon. The simple act of annexation would at the moment untried every effort on every slave in Texas.

Would the people of the free States, exasperated by the consummation of this scheme of slave-holding rapacity, yield unwilling assent to this reasonable doctrine? Would they not rather see more and more clearly the justice and the propriety of the whole Liberty movement? To us it seems manifest, that annexation would so clearly demonstrate, in the eyes of all thinking men, the absolute necessity of this movement, that in the end it would prove to have been a death-blow to the entire system of slavery.

"Why, then, labor to arouse so much feeling against it?" Because we do not wish evil to be done, that good may come to pass. We would rather the nation should be redeemed without being first dishonored. We should like to know that there was virtue enough among us to put a veto upon so scandalous a project.

Finally—there is one consideration to be urged which must appear conclusive even to our neighbors of the Gazette. The Liberty party is composed of persons originally belonging to both the other parties. The number of voters in it, formerly Whig, constitutes perhaps three-fifths, (hardly so much we think) of the force of the party. Any serious movement to merge its existence in the destinies of the Whigs, would dissolve it into its original elements, when like would go to like—the Whig power would be increased by the three-fifths, the Democratic, by the two-fifths—so that any contest between them would scarcely be affected at all by these accessions. This is conclusive. To ask the liberty men to join the Whigs, is to ask an impracticable thing. Seriously to attempt to effect a union, would at once break up the Liberty party—an event, which, while it would do no good to either of the parties, as it would scarcely change their relative power, would leave both to run, unrebuked, unrestrained, a career of truckling servility and pro-slavery depravity, till political virtue should cease to exist, and every beacon fire of Liberty be extinguished—while the lordly slaveholder should stalk unquestioned, master of a nation of slaves.

Henceforth let us not be troubled with appeals to join any other party. The existence of the Liberty party is a FIXED FACT. Its principles are defined; its objects ascertained; its policy determined. If there be virtue enough in the American people, it must increase, while others decrease; if not, it will have fulfilled its mission, in bearing gloom, through unavailing testimony, against Oppression and Servility—the Sin, the Degradation, the Ruin of a nation, which, under better auspices and holier counsels, might have been truly noble; the glory of the whole earth.

**Education in Boston and Cincinnati.**

In the schools of Boston, there are

Scholars	14,689
Teachers	232
Proportion of scholars to each teacher	63

In Cincinnati, 1842, there were in daily attendance in the Public Schools,

Scholars	3033
Teachers	70
Proportion of scholars to each teacher	43

Number of children in Boston between 4 and 16 in 1840

In Cincinnati in 1840 between 5 and 16, 8000
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Taking the same ages as in Boston, the number of children in Cincinnati must have been in 1840 about 10,000.

We have no means of ascertaining how many scholars are in attendance at private and select schools, but we suppose if the whole number were added to those going to the public schools, Cincinnati would still be behind Boston, in the proportion of the whole number of her scholars to the schoolable population.

**A Question.**

"One of these principles" it will be recollected, was that the "Liberty party" is not bound to obey any clause in the Constitution of the country which is hostile to their notion of what is right. Hence they refuse to obey the clause which gives to slaveholders the power to remove their slaves who escape into other States. Gen. Jackson first set the example of administering the Constitution as he understood it, and the Liberty men are following in his footsteps by nullifying what does not suit them."—*Landville Journal.*

Will the Louisville Journal specify what duties the said clause of the Constitution imposes upon the citizens individually, of any State?

**A Double Birth.**

The New London Advocate says that Col. Johnson in his late speech in that city spoke of having been "born in the two states of Virginia and Kentucky."

If Col. Johnson should succeed to the presidential chair, Virginia will have the credit of being the mother of six presidents and a half.

**Cleveland.**

The Cleveland Herald says that 150 buildings have been erected in that place, within two years, including those now in progress. This don't begin to come up to Cincinnati.

Mr. Clay—Another Letter.

We have often expressed the opinion, and almost every day affords illustrations of its soundness, that the Whig and Democratic parties are more devoted to men, than principles. For example, a large portion of the Whig party is anxious to receive Mr. Webster again into the ranks—and yet this gentleman has publicly referred to the idea of a National Bank, as an obsolete one.

The New York Tribune is a most uncompromising advocate of a tariff for protection, and to read its columns, you would imagine it was the one thing needful. And yet it publishes a recent letter from Mr. Clay, in which that gentleman reduces his notions of a tariff still lower to suit Southern latitudes, as if it were the very thing. The letter is a reply to certain inquiries proposed by the editor of the La Grange Herald, Georgia, and we insert it, that it may be seen how inconsistent Mr. Clay has abandoned the ground of a Protective Tariff. Let the Whig who is ready to swear, that Henry Clay is the impregnation of Whig principles, tell us in what respect on this question, he differs from John C. Calhoun. We have italicized the most remarkable portions of the letter.

**ASHLAND, 13th Sept. 1843.**

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor, addressing some inquiries to me, in respect to the policy of protecting American interests. On that subject I have very frequently publicly expressed my sentiments, within the last two years. In the Senate of the United States, early last year, I fully expressed my views, and what I said was published. A Bostonian, I remember, communicated them in the answer which I transmitted to a letter addressed to me, by a Committee of the Legislature of New York, which was also published. I again expressed my opinion, in reply to a letter which I received from a fellow citizen of Philadelphia, requesting me to state the principles of establishing a Tariff of thirty per cent, on foreign manufactures. I have seen these various expressions of the opinions which I hold on the subject of your letter, I presume you would not have deemed it necessary to address me.

"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties imposed on Foreign imports. I think that the free trade policy, which I have seen you advocate, is a discrimination ought to be made, as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests."

I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eventually destroyed; that of 1832 was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it; but with its history and the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were highly creditable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor will never be again repeated.

After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the Extra Session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to the free articles, I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last Tariff, I would say that I think the provisions, so far as they are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have no means the means here of judging,) they ought to be corrected.

My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a high Tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy, they needed a greater measure of protection; but, as they grow and advance, they require less and less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures.

Hoping that this letter may be satisfactory to you, and afford all the information you desire, and tendering my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly feelings and sentiments entertained by you towards me,

I am, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.

This is a backing out from the tariff system. He strives to relieve himself of responsibility in every case, except where reduction would be made. The tariff of 1828 was discredited. When he returned to Congress, he set himself to work, to reduce the duties. He succeeded, at first, partially, in 1832; then completely, in 1833. The tariff of 1842, he had no hand in passing—and he intimates an unfavorable opinion of some of the details, though, in the main, he thinks it wise and proper. Throughout, the aim of the letter seems to be, to produce the impression, that he has had nothing to do with a tariff policy, except to contend for reduction in duties! Is it for this, that the Whigs, with all their elaborate arguments and appeals, about Home Industry, Home Protection, Home Manufactures, &c. &c., are to grow enthusiastic in support of HENRY CLAY?

Again, we put the question to thinking men, what does this mean? Does it mean any thing but this?—The Whigs are determined to support HENRY CLAY, just because he is HENRY CLAY?

And in what respect does Martin Van Buren differ with the Whig candidate? Certainly not in relation to a tariff. And as to a National Bank, we have yet to learn that Mr. Clay is now in favor of such an institution.

Why, then, should the Democrats vote for Martin Van Buren? O, just because he was the great defeated in 1840!

And thus do these two parties, headed by pro-slavery chiefs, controlled by the dominating Slave Power, enact a farce before High Heaven, the good people, mean time, taking as great interest in its progress, as if it were all sober earnest.

**Contagion of Plague.**

We learn by a foreign paper, that important experiments have lately been made at Cairo, on the contagion of plague, by commissioners appointed by the Russian Government. Garments of all sorts and tissues, were impregnated with the supposed virus of the plague, then placed in a chamber heated by a stove, to the temperature of between fifty and sixty (Raumur), for forty-eight hours—some portions of them being loose, some tightly sealed. Sixty-six persons, of all ages and temperaments, Syrians, Turks, Egyptians, Negroes, were then clothed in them, and brought into the closest contact with the articles heated; and the result was, not a single one of them was attacked by the plague, or affected in health in the slightest degree. The board of health and the various medical authorities at Cairo, were witnesses and supervisors of all the experiments.

A most important conclusion seems to be reached by these experiments—the conclusion that heat can destroy the virus of plague contagion. It is justly remarked that it may overthrow the whole quarantine system.

McLean's Reports.

The second volume of these Reports has been just issued from the press, and is for sale at the Bookstore of DANIEL & BROS. Its getting up does much credit to the publishers, Derby & Allen, of Columbus. To every lawyer, the book is valuable; to those who practice in the United States Courts North-West of the Ohio, we should think indispensable. It contains the charge of Judge McLean to the Grand Jury in 1838, upon the hostile movements of citizens of the United States against friendly foreign governments, and one hundred and two adjudged cases. These cases decide a great number of legal points; some of them of considerable interest. Most of the opinions, were pronounced by Judge McLean; a few by two District Judges, Lewis, of Ohio, and Holman, of Indiana. The case of Jones and Vanzandt, for harboring fugitives from service, is embraced in this volume. The opinion of the Court on a motion to overrule the testimony; the charge to the jury; and the opinion on the motions in arrest of judgment and for new trial, are reported at length, and are of great interest. We have, therefore, expressed our dissent from the conclusions of the Court in this case, and are glad that they are to be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. We commend the case however, and the whole book to the examination of our professional readers. Judge McLean deserves their thanks for the pains he has been at to make decisions in which they are so deeply interested, accessible to them. We will add only, that we should be glad to see, in future volumes, abstracts of the points made, and authorities cited by counsel.

**"No Exclusive Privileges."**

Our neighbor of the Chronicle, in writing on American Civilization, still persists in asserting that "our political institutions confer no exclusive privileges on any class." We have three million colored people in this country, two and a half million of them slaves. Are they a class or not? What kind of privileges do our institutions confer on them?

We must protest against these broad assumptions. They are groundless, and no reasoning founded upon them can be conclusive.

**Vermont Asylum.**

By a paragraph in the Asylum Journal, we are informed that the Vermont Asylum is in a very flourishing condition. 224 patients have enjoyed its advantages the past year.

Discharged, 88. Remaining, 136. Recent cases recovered, 87 1/2 per cent. Old cases recovered, 33 per cent.

The terms of admission are two dollars a week, or one hundred a year.

Patients from other states received on the same terms.

**Allegheny county, Pa.**

In Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, last year, the highest vote for the Liberty ticket was 382. The highest vote this year, is 753.

**Oberlin Institute.**

According to the annual catalogue of Oberlin Institute, there are twelve instructors in the Theological and Collegiate Departments, five in the Ladies', and nine in the Preparatory Department. The whole number of students is 545—29 less than last year.

**Troubles in Florida.**

The settlers in Florida have great trouble with their runaway slaves, who find impendable hiding places in the swamps and everglades &c. They had better give them up, and save Uncle Sam the expense and disgrace of another Florida negro-hunt.

**Slavery in the Northern States.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the statistics of slavery in the free states, and sets down THREE IN ONE! This is all fudge. We should like to know where they are to be found. We don't believe a word of it.

**Popular Work.**

The New York Tribune states that Mr. Carter, publisher, has sold, within the last two years, twenty-two thousand copies of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

**A New Kind of Libel.**

A cotemporary informs us that Michael Walsh "has been convicted of libel for defaming and abusing Joseph Southard."

**For the Morning Herald.**

On the evening of the 22nd inst., an interesting and able lecture was delivered by Charles Lennox Remond, of Massachusetts, at the colored Baptist church on Baker street, on "The Sin of American Slavery, and its connection with the Church and Clergy."

Rev. Samuel Lewis, at the conclusion, urged the claims of suffering humanity, in a powerful and eloquent appeal to the sympathy, and generosity of one of the largest meetings that we have ever had.

Mr. A. J. Gordon was called to the chair. The following preamble and resolutions, were offered by Wm. H. Yancey, and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Since the time has nearly arrived when our friend and fellow-citizen will take his final leave of us, therefore, we, the colored citizens of the city of Cincinnati, from the able manner in which he has distinguished himself during his short sojourn with us, feel called upon to pay that tribute of respect, to which his character and his services justly entitle him.

And, whereas, we have near relationship to our brethren in the south, who are lingering out a life of wretchedness and misery under the yoke of unfeeling task-masters; and we are, also, by an unholy prejudice, proscribed and oppressed, and reduced to a condition of nominal freedom; therefore, we believe it to be our bounden duty to show to the world, that notwithstanding the privilege of freedom is denied us, yet, in common with all mankind, we are determined it shall not be said of us, truly, that we are unmindful of our duties, and lost to all the higher aspirations which distinguish a more favored class of our fellow-citizens.

And, whereas, being the first opportunity ever presented to us, here in the great Mississippi valley, of giving a public demonstration of our feeling and appreciation of the high and lofty attainments of our brother and fellow-citizen—one of the same blood and race—subject to disabilities in common with us—

Therefore, we regard the occasion as one of no common importance to us, to be thus privileged to tender to him our sincere and warm appreciation for the able manner in which he has stood up, not only in defense of his own rights, as an American citizen, but all those of mankind not dissimilar in condition. And therefore, Resolved, That among the many high and important duties which we have been called upon to perform, none has afforded us the same degree of pleasure and satisfaction as the present, in pledging to our friend and fellow-citizen, Charles Lennox Remond of Massachusetts, our sincere devotion to the great and glorious cause which he has espoused, together with our grateful acknowledgments for his untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions in the cause of human liberty and the oppressed of every land.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be presented to him as a testimonial of our sincere respect and regard; and handed to the editor of the Morning Herald and other city papers for publication.

A. J. GORDON, Chm.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24th, 1843.

Monday, October 30, 1843.

## The Prussian system of Education.

The Prussian system of education has been greatly eulogized by eminent scholars both in this country, and Great Britain. We have heard it extolled as "an almost perfect system, and the best that has been devised for the education of the people in the world. For one, we never had any faith in the system or its results. Our skepticism was founded not so much in what we knew of its practical workings, as in our philosophy of Despotism. We could never be persuaded that Despotism would be so blind as deliberately to contrive means for its own destruction. But this would have been the case, had it devised a way for really educating the whole mass of the people it governed. No people made acquainted with their condition and their capacities, their rights and their duties, and trained to habits of self-reliance—and there can be no true education which does not comprehend all this—could remain enslaved. Despotism, fully aware of the universal quickening of mind in this era, and that the people would still hazards obtain some kind of knowledge, took the whole matter under its own supervision—and, under the pretext of educating, assumed the absolute control of the mind and bodies of its subjects. It broke up the whole system of family and voluntary education. It prescribed what faculties should be trained, and how they should be exercised. It dictated what kind of information should be given, and how much should be given. It stifled the man, while it affected to educate him. It deprived him of the faculty of self-reliance, and reduced him to be a mere piece of a grand machinery, whose only moving power, was the will of a Despot.

The school was but a barracks, in which the child was prepared for the discipline of the camp. Such is the Prussian system of education. And its results are what might have been anticipated—immorality, irreligion, stupidity, degradation.

It is stated that in 1837, the number of Prussian females between the beginning of their sixteenth year, and the end of their forty-fifth year, the child-bearing period—was 2,933,146. The number of illegitimate children born the same year, was 39,501—so that in every 75 of the whole number of these women was the mother of an illegitimate child. Hence, violations of chastity are not regarded in Prussia as very distasteful.

In a work lately published in London by SAKETI LAM, we are informed, that Prince Pakler Muskau states in one of his late publications that the character of the Prussians for honesty stands far lower than that of any other of the German population. He is himself a Prussian. And yet the Government is exceedingly careful of the religion of the people, so careful that in 1834, by royal edict, it prohibited the exercise of worship anywhere but in a church! This was a part of its paternal system of education!

The total apathy with which the people witnessed the abolition of their old religious establishments, and their entire substitution by a new form of State-religion, at the mere caprice of the Government, is overwhelming proof of the debasement of their minds, and their practical infidelity. No men, however ignorant, who have a sincere regard for prevalent religious modes, forms and dogmas, will be torpid when an assault is made upon them—much less, when a serious attempt is made to revolutionize them. We have seen the natives of China make merry at the mock-worship and open insults offered by American sailors in their sacred temples, to their hideous idols—and we knew they were atheists at heart. Scarcely are they more destitute of religious sensibility, than the people described in the following paragraph, by Mr. LAMON.

"The abolition of the religious observances and modes of public worship in which they had been bred, was quietly submitted to by an educated population of eight millions of Protestants, as a matter of policy, not of conscience, as a matter quite as much within the legitimate right and power of their government, as a change in their customs laws—so low has this educational system reduced the religious and moral sense in Prussia, and the feeling of individual right to freedom of conviction—and except from a few villages in Silesia, which refused to abandon the Lutheran, history and observance, scarcely a murmur was heard from this educated population at a measure not only destructive to the Protestant religion, but the most arbitrary, and insulting to freedom of mind and conscience that has occurred in modern history."

The great practical lesson to be gathered from all this, is the less government interferes with the individual, the more man is left to depend upon himself, that is, upon the laws which God has stamped upon his Constitution, the more certainly and completely will his well-being, and the designs of Providence concerning him, be realized.

**Gubernatorial.**

In addition to other persons recently named in the Whig papers as suitable candidates for the Gubernatorial chair of this State, JESSE KIDWELL, of Franklin county has been suggested by the Cleveland Herald. Democratic papers have named but two, we believe, J. J. Farn, of this county, and another gentleman, whose name we forget, but whose chief quality seems to be, "his countenance."

The Liberty men are stable in their choice. They propose but one man, and that is LEONARD KNOX—and to him they will adhere till he is elected.

**Silk Business in Ohio.**

J. R. Barbour publishes a letter in the New York Tribune, from which it would seem as if Ohio were about to take the lead in the manufacture of silk. He gives extracts of a letter from Mr. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant, in this State, who says his factory is in full operation, producing more goods than at any time previous, and that he has purchased the last sixteen months 1067 bushels of cocones, and over 600 bushels of this year's crop. He supposes that more cocoons have been raised this year in the valley of the Ohio, than they will be able to manufacture.

**Education in Kentucky.**

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette says that the Superintendent of Public Schools recently stated, in a public speech, that in two counties not far distant from that, it was ascertained by examination at the Clerk's office, that more than one half the males who had married in those counties, within the year, and had executed their marriage bonds, had made their mark, instead of signing their names—and also, that one half of the securities in those bonds were unable to write!

**From Hayti.**

Advices to the 17th ult. have been received at Charleston from Hayti. Another revolt had broken out, but was suppressed by the death of its instigator, Colonel Dabon. The principals were all arrested. General Lesarre had been installed in the office of Protector in the place of the late General Voltaire.

**Planting and Farming.**

Every now and then our Southern friends awake as if out of a deep sleep, and begin to talk of the necessity of diversifying their modes of labor. They have always been subject to the apathy. In the address of certain politicians in Georgia, they say—

"But again why should this incidental protection be exclusively enjoyed by the Northern and Western Manufacturer? Why should we not in Georgia share it?—The most obvious principle of economy invite us to a division of our productive labor. The products of our great staple are excessive, and our lands are impoverished. Our climate, the face of our country, our copious and unfailing water power, the abundant supply of raw material, and the cheap labor which we can command, invite us to apply a portion of our labor and resources to the cultivation of the soil. Does any one doubt that this will be done ere long? and that we too shall share the benefits of this incidental protection?"

So, the New Orleans Bulletin was quickened by Mr. Webster's Rochester speech, to muse upon the benefits of diversifying labor. It remarks, "To what extent the agriculture of the South might be diversified, it is impossible to say. Mr. WEBSTER, in the course of his address, has this remark: 'The farmers of New York have no just reason to envy those who live amid the coffee fields, the sugar cane, the orange grove, the palm trees, the coconuts, and the pineapples of the tropics. For otherwise, their fields, their herds, their flocks, and their forests, are infinitely richer.' However true this may be, under the system of agriculture now pursued in the low latitudes, there is no good reason why it should be the case. There is every reason, in nature, why the opposite should be true. Why the agriculturists of regions marked by mild climate, by long seasons, bountiful soils and a great variety of indigenous objects of tillage, should be wealthier and more prosperous than in districts covered a third of the year with snow, and where the earth only yields with great labor. The inhabitants of these climes so blessed with nature, must practice, however, a little of the thrift—rigidly managing, they have little need of the frugality of their fellow agriculturists at the North; and least they need to be hospitable as ours is not fairly treated when all its energies are forced into a single plant. We can have the 'grass fields, and herds and flocks and forests'—everything but the 'wheat fields'—spoken of by Mr. W. as 'infinitely richer' than tropical products, better and more varied than the North will bring them forth. Let us have them then; let us have all the innumerable good gifts which God and Nature designed for the dwellers on this rich soil and under this soft sky; and find ourselves no more bankrupt and distressed because cotton or sugar happens not to meet a market at good prices."

The Northern political press, which ought to be prepared to show how this is to be done, only sings the same song—goes just as far as "Southern brethren" go, and no further. "Too true—cultivation of cotton exclusively—should not confine ourselves to one staple—vary your industry—dividend productive labor—establish middle, mechanical, manufacturing classes—by all means do this, and you shall live."

There remains after all, this great question—HOW is all this to be done? Our brethren of the slave states are intelligent; they have statesmen among them; they have their Agricultural Conventions, Merchants' Conventions, all sorts of Conventions, to deliberate on ways and means of keeping their states at least in sight of the free states; and they always come to the conclusion that they should diversify their labor, vary their products, support themselves &c. &c.; but, in such a conclusion, nothing is concluded, because the HOW, remains undetermined—aye, even undecided. For the discussion of that question would involve another most delicate question—whether it is indeed possible, to diversify labor, introduce manufactures, conduct farming to good purposes, under the system of slave-holding? To consider this question would be to decide the fate of slavery. Hold your laborers as slaves, and you will never be able to diversify to any great extent, your labor—your products must be few—your market forever liable to the evils of the over-production of one, two or three staples—not an over-production of real value, for that never happens under a free labor system, much less under a system of slave-labor.

**The "Peculiar Institution."**

Another exercise of that terrible despotic power which the slave States of the South-West have statute law for bringing to bear upon a certain description of persons, is this coolly mentioned in the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst.

"ARREST OF A SHIP'S CREW.—There came yesterday into this port colored men on board the ship Mary Phillips, as crew, from Rio de Janeiro. They were arrested by warrant of Recorder Genois, to be kept in prison as the statute directs, until the ship is ready to leave the port."

Persons not acquainted with "the statute" here alluded to, will naturally ask, for what crime? We answer, for the crime of having hair a little more curly, and skin a little less light, than those of the men who make and enforce law in New Orleans! Nothing more. They may all have been (and probably were) good, honest men, and yet, under "the statute," they must be thrust into prison, perhaps with malefactors, and if not so, yet into confined and unwholesome air, in a city where was raging that terrible scourge, the yellow fever; whereas nine of the worst desperadoes the waters of the Gulf are cursed with, with lighter skins, might have arrived at the same moment, in the same manner and capacity, and they would have gone unmolested under "the statute." And this sort of justice is one of the elements of that much-vaunted thing called "Southern Chivalry!"

**Sandwich Islands.**

The New York papers of Monday last bring us late and important news from the Sandwich Islands. On the 25th of July, Admiral Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in the Pacific, sought and obtained an interview with the King. Five days afterwards the Admiral issued a Declaration, in which he condemned the proceedings of Lord Paulet, and recognized the Native Sovereignty. On the same day a treaty of peace, providing for friendly intercourse between the Islanders and the British, was signed by the King and the Admiral. On this news the New York Sun remarks:—"We are not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances under which this act of justice was committed by Admiral Thomas, but enough has leaked out to warrant the conclusion that a principal cause was the determined stand taken by the French Admiral Dupetit Thouars. It is not possible that Admiral Thomas could in July have received a disavowal by the British Ministry of the act committed by Paulet in February. In fact, Admiral Thomas acknowledges that as soon as the news reached him, while at Val Paraiso, in June, he immediately repaired to Honolulu, to inquire into the 'unlooked-for events.'"

On the 31st July the Hawaiian flag was displayed, and saluted by the British and American ships in port.

A Constantinople letter asserts that the Turkish army, according to the new organization, is to consist of 200,000 men, with the power of doubling it in case of need.

Tuesday, October 31, 1843.

## "The Balance of the Union."

"We think that a glance at the map of North America must convince our cotemporary that the people of the United States do need the addition of Texas to their territory; and that without that addition, there is less security for the continuance of the Union than ought to satisfy any lover of that sacred bond. The enormous preponderance of Northern territory, as the limits of the country are now defined, will at once suggest the certainty of such a preponderance of Northern population, and Northern States, and consequently of political power, as must destroy the balance—which is the safety of the Union. The Republic cannot be consolidated—it must, therefore, be equipped. Without reference at all to the peculiarities of Southern interests and institutions, it seems obvious that the harmony of the Union must be broken up, whenever one division of it is entirely at the mercy of the other, as will be the case in three or four years at farthest, unless sufficient territory at the Southwest be added, to compensate in a degree for the immense expansion of the opposite quarter. At the present moment the North has greatly the advantage in the political branch of the Federal Legislature, as well as in the College of Presidential Electors, and the only check held by the South is an uncertain and unstable one in the Senate, which is daily becoming of less force, and before the expiration of another Congress may pass from her hands. The heart-burnings and jealousies between these sections, which have already sometimes threatened the Union, warn us to prevent if possible, circumstances which must increase their intensity and frequency."

So, the New Orleans Bulletin was quickened by Mr. Webster's Rochester speech, to muse upon the benefits of diversifying labor. It remarks, "To what extent the agriculture of the South might be diversified, it is impossible to say. Mr. WEBSTER, in the course of his address, has this remark: 'The farmers of New York have no just reason to envy those who live amid the coffee fields, the sugar cane, the orange grove, the palm trees, the coconuts, and the pineapples of the tropics. For otherwise, their fields, their herds, their flocks, and their forests, are infinitely richer.' However true this may be, under the system of agriculture now pursued in the low latitudes, there is no good reason why it should be the case. There is every reason, in nature, why the opposite should be true. Why the agriculturists of regions marked by mild climate, by long seasons, bountiful soils and a great variety of indigenous objects of tillage, should be wealthier and more prosperous than in districts covered a third of the year with snow, and where the earth only yields with great labor. The inhabitants of these climes so blessed with nature, must practice, however, a little of the thrift—rigidly managing, they have little need of the frugality of their fellow agriculturists at the North; and least they need to be hospitable as ours is not fairly treated when all its energies are forced into a single plant. We can have the 'grass fields, and herds and flocks and forests'—everything but the 'wheat fields'—spoken of by Mr. W. as 'infinitely richer' than tropical products, better and more varied than the North will bring them forth. Let us have them then; let us have all the innumerable good gifts which God and Nature designed for the dwellers on this rich soil and under this soft sky; and find ourselves no more bankrupt and distressed because cotton or sugar happens not to meet a market at good prices."

The Northern political press, which ought to be prepared to show how this is to be done, only sings the same song—goes just as far as "Southern brethren" go, and no further. "Too true—cultivation of cotton exclusively—should not confine ourselves to one staple—vary your industry—dividend productive labor—establish middle, mechanical, manufacturing classes—by all means do this, and you shall live."

There remains after all, this great question—HOW is all this to be done? Our brethren of the slave states are intelligent; they have statesmen among them; they have their Agricultural Conventions, Merchants' Conventions, all sorts of Conventions, to deliberate on ways and means of keeping their states at least in sight of the free states; and they always come to the conclusion that they should diversify their labor, vary their products, support themselves &c. &c.; but, in such a conclusion, nothing is concluded, because the HOW, remains undetermined—aye, even undecided. For the discussion of that question would involve another most delicate question—whether it is indeed possible, to diversify labor, introduce manufactures, conduct farming to good purposes, under the system of slave-holding? To consider this question would be to decide the fate of slavery. Hold your laborers as slaves, and you will never be able to diversify to any great extent, your labor—your products must be few—your market forever liable to the evils of the over-production of one, two or three staples—not an over-production of real value, for that never happens under a free labor system, much less under a system of slave-labor.

**The "Peculiar Institution."**

Another exercise of that terrible despotic power which the slave States of the South-West have statute law for bringing to bear upon a certain description of persons, is this coolly mentioned in the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst.

"ARREST OF A SHIP'S CREW.—There came yesterday into this port colored men on board the ship Mary Phillips, as crew, from Rio de Janeiro. They were arrested by warrant of Recorder Genois, to be kept in prison as the statute directs, until the ship is ready to leave the port."







